

Limbu

Mutlivaluation @ Frankfurt

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1 Language Information

- Source: van Driem (1987)
- Glottlog: <http://glottolog.org/resource/languoid/id/limb1266>
- ISO-identifier: LIF
- Speakers:
- Location: Nepal, India
- Geneology: Sino-Tibetan > Himalayish > Mahakiranti > Kiranti > Limbu

2 Nominal Morphology

The noun can have a singular, a dual, and a plural form. The plural suffix is not needed when the plurality is expressed by the verb or the context.

3 Verbal Morphology

There are morphemes that indicate singularity, plurality or non-singularity (duality).

4 Conjunction

The comitative suffix *-nu* 'with' can be used to coordinate nouns as if it were a conjunction 'and'. The verb agrees with the coordinated group.

- (1) Nara·yan-nu pit-chi-ge.
Nārāyaṇ-COM go-dps-e
'I'm going with Nārāyaṇ.' [van Driem, 1987, p. 50]
- (2) syaʔl-le ũṭh-ille so-ʔl-in yəllik.
fox-ERG-COM camel-ERG sugar.cane-ABS much
'The fox and the camel ate lots of sugar cane.' [van Driem, 1987, p. 50]

5 Disjunction

No information given

6 Postpositions

The postpositions are suffixed to the nouns.

1. *-le* instrumental
2. *-ʔo* locative
3. *-nu* comitative
4. *ʔo--nam/ʔo--nu* 'out of, from'
5. *-thak* 'until, up as far as'
6. *-lum* 'between'
7. *-nulle* comparative

References

Van Driem, George (1987). *A Grammar of Limbu*. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.